

Closing Out Sale

FUR COATS

All of Which Are Now Going at Actual Cost.

Overcoats at \$7.50 and up.

Usters and Overcoats at Less than Manufacturers' Cost.

Now is the time to lay in a stock of goods for next winter's wear. The prices which we have placed on all heavy goods now in stock are so low that it will be easy for you to lay in a supply.

Call and see.

H. LEWIS,  
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER.

To Close Out Quick.

WOMEN'S JACKETS HALF PRICE.

WOMEN'S COLLARETTES HALF PRICE.

WOMEN'S BOAS AT COST.

A FEW FUR CLOAKS AT COST.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES (Broken Lots) AT HALF PRICE.

MANY NEW THINGS ARE COMING IN NOW, NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW SKIRTS, NEW SHOES, NEW STANDARD PATTERNS.

GOOD PLACE TO GET YOUR GOODS.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

The New Drug Store

is headquarters for almost everything in the line of Toilet Articles, including Perfumeries comprising all the latest odors, all dainty and lasting.

We want you to see the new line of hair brushes.

All Standard Patent Medicines are Carried

and the most careful attention is given to the filling of prescriptions. The purest of Drugs are used in all work. No errors are made here.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

CUT GLASS NOVELTIES.

SPLENDID VARIETY, NEW DESIGNS.

Finest line of Parlor Lamps in Northern Wisconsin. Shades to suit, the color fancy of all.

Decorated China Ware from cheapest to pieces selling or \$20.00 each.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

WILL START NEXT WEEK

The New Refrigerator Factory About Ready to Begin Operations—Experienced Foremen Being Hired.

The start in the manufacture of refrigerators will soon be made at the plant of the Rhinelander Manufacturing Co. Superintendent Parker says that all the buildings are now in shape to be heated finely and that everything is "set" ready for business except a couple of machines, the arrival of which is being anxiously awaited. When they arrive and are in place the factory will be ready to begin operations. Considerable lumber stock is now on hand, ready to be worked up and the company is buying all the time. A crew for the factory has not yet been chosen although the foremen of several of the departments have been picked out. Antoine LaFras, an experienced engineer here, will have charge of the power and heating. Frank Wikert, of Fond du Lac, an old time employee of a refrigerator company there, will have charge of the iron work. O. N. Roy of the same place will be head machinist. The foremanship of the finishing and woodworking departments have both been decided on and the men will be here as soon as the factory is ready to start. They are both experienced men in the manufacture of refrigerators. The number of workmen employed will make a valuable addition to the pay roll list of the city, and the skilled men all receive high wages. Just how many will work in the factory cannot be stated positively now. These are busy times about the factory now, getting ready to begin, which occurrence will take place, probably soon after February 1st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded with the Register of Deeds for Week Ending Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, January 27, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

- Corneille A. McGowan to Stella McGowan, north 56 feet of lot 4, block 25, city of Rhinelander. \$1.00
- L. J. Cook to John Schumann, lots number 1, 2, 10, Sec. 23, lot 7, Sec. 23, lots 6 and 7, Sec. 29, all in Tp. 29 N., Range 11. \$500.00
- C. H. Meyer to Edgar Paper Co., lot 2, Sec. 3, Tp. 27, Range 11. \$1.00
- M. F. Doyle to Nell C. Hubbard, lands in Sec. 31, Tp. 29 N., E. 5. \$1.00
- Kenneth Kent Kennon to Sarah Land Co., lot 4, Sec. 6, Tp. 29 N., E. 9. \$1.00
- Home Investment Co. to E. B. Stewart, lands in lots 6 and 17, Sec. 17 and lot 2, Sec. 20, Tp. 29 N., E. 11. \$1.00
- Michael Sullivan to E. Emmerting, lands in Sec. 29, Tp. 27 N., E. 9. \$200.00
- Lincoln County Land Co. to L. H. Thibault, lands in lot 1, Sec. 29, Tp. 29 N., E. 9. \$115.00
- John K. Parikh to O. A. Hagerman, lands in Sec. 7, Tp. 26 N., E. 9. \$1600.00
- Richard V. Day to E. J. Koenig, lots 10 and 11, block 18 of the city of Rhinelander. \$1600.00
- John Barnes to George C. Jewell, lands in Sec. 5, Tp. 26 N., E. 9. \$200.00
- E. S. Shepard to John Barnes, lot 1, block 4, original plat of the city of Rhinelander. \$250.00
- Sault Ste. Marie Land & Improvement Co. to Wilson-Bronson Lumber Co., lands in city of Rhinelander. \$1.00
- Stedman Co. to O. A. Hagerman, property in city of Rhinelander. \$7100.00
- L. A. Doolittle to Robert C. Tait, lands in Sec. 17, Sec. 24, 25, all in Tp. 27 N., E. 6 and lot 1 of Sec. 31 in Tp. 24 N., E. 6. \$1.00
- John C. Carran to Geo. C. Jewell, lands in Sec. 5, Tp. 26 N., E. 9. \$300.00
- The Farm Lumber Co. to E. H. Johnson, lands in Sec. 17, in Tp. 27 N., E. 10. \$1.00
- George L. Newton to Robert Bruch, lands in Sec. 17, Tp. 26 N., E. 9. \$1000.00
- John E. Binder to Sophia Binder, lot 4, block 1, James N. Kennan's first addition to city of Rhinelander. \$250.00
- A. A. Swanson to E. H. Germond, lot 2, block 19, city of Rhinelander. \$500.00
- Henry W. Bennett to E. W. James, lots 7 and 8, block 2 of Cook and Barnes addition to city of Rhinelander. \$250.00
- Spafford & Cole to Joseph Bauman, one acre of land in Oneida county. \$75.00
- James Kearse to J. Upwood, land in city of Rhinelander. \$225.00
- F. H. Johnson to Mesasha Woodhouse Co., timber in Sec. 17, Tp. 27 N., E. 10. \$1750.00

Farm For Sale.

Farm of 41 acres for sale in the town of Pelican near Malvern. Have six acres cleared ready to plow. Have a good dwelling house 24x18 feet in size, 12 feet in height. Two head of cattle and a good team, also about thirty chickens. Fairly good farm equipment goes with the place, also household furniture. Will sell for \$500 cash. JAMES SILVER, Rhinelander, Wis.

Sufferer Broken Leg.

Martin Dank, a planing mill workman for Brown Bros. Lumber Co., had one of his legs broken below the knee last Thursday, while assisting in loading timbers from sleighs into a car. Both bones of the limb were broken and the man was taken to the hospital. He is single and had been in the employ of the company but two months.

ENTERTAINS AT THE LAWLIS ALLEYS.

Very Enjoyable Party Was Given Last Saturday Evening By Mrs. Frideant.

Mrs. Jessie Frideant entertained about twenty of her lady and gentlemen friends at a bowling party last Saturday evening at the Lawlis alleys. Two sides were chosen and the party was one of the merriest kind. There was about an even break as far as ability at the game went. Lunch was served during the evening and after about two hours spent at the sport the guests repaired to the W. E. Brown residence, where luncheon was in waiting. The large table in the dining room was very prettily trimmed with pink carnations, one or more going to each guest, a card with the person's name with ribbon attached leading to the dainty flowers in the middle of the table. The hostess presented prizes to the ladies and gentlemen making the highest and lowest individual scores. Luther Brown won the prize for the highest average for the men and Miss Ethel LaSalle for the leading score made by the ladies. Dr. Stone and Miss Gertrude Taylor were given the consolation prizes, the doctor's trophy being a small box of ten pins and balls.

A Live Man can earn good money selling insurance for the New York Life in and around Rhinelander. He can devote all of his time or part to the work, just as he chooses. If you are ambitious to succeed, write to JOHN M. MCCARR, Agency Director, West Superior, Wis.

NEW PASSENGER TRAIN

Well Grounded Rumor That the "Soo" Line is About Ready to Put One on—Would be a Great Benefit.

There is no doubt but what the "Soo" line has made a thorough and extended investigation into the question of what their passenger business increase would be if they run a day passenger train between Minneapolis and Gladstone. We are credibly informed that they have decided to put on the train and that the change will be made very soon. While the time of the two trains is not given out it can be safely said that the east bound passenger will make this place for dinner. The one going west will pass through here between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon. This would be a splendid arrangement for Rhinelander both as regards convenience of our citizens who might desire to use the train for travel and as a business proposition. It would bring one to Minneapolis or St. Paul by supper time, thus giving our people a daylight ride across Northern Wisconsin, something which is, under present arrangements, a tedious operation at best. It would give one an opportunity to go east at a reasonable hour, transact business at any of the towns this side of Gladstone and return on the night train. But the business feature is what most strongly appeals to us. Such a train would give the long desired opportunity for a large number of people, farmers, townspeople and lumbermen, who live along the "Soo" line east of here to come to Rhinelander in the morning, do their trading, and return to their homes at a reasonable hour on the same day. It will give at least two and a half or three hours in the city. It would bring thousands of dollars to the merchants here every year. What would be done as to the present train which now runs between here and Minneapolis is not known to us, doubtless it would be run as a straight freight.

"Macbeth" Friday, Feb. 6.

Angels, once fallen, of course become the most incorrigible of devils. Hence it is that women generally are so much better or so much worse than the other sex. They seldom halt between two opinions; rarely linger at the half way house of indecision; they are either in a state of moral rectitude; never stop to parley or play at hide and seek, or carry on a flirtation with the devil, but either embrace him or spurn him at once. Accordingly, it is a matter of common remark that a good heart often sees a man from a bad heart, or a good heart from a bad heart; but that in woman both head and heart generally are good or bad together, so that she can never fall back upon the one to save herself from the tendencies of the other. This oneness and entireness of movement, this perfect freedom from the disharmony of conflicting impulses, makes Lady Macbeth as feminine as she is wicked, and even makes her appear more feminine the wicked she becomes. Let us change the subject and call your attention to the appearance of John Griffith, in Macbeth, at the opera house on Friday evening, Feb. 6th. A rare treat indeed for all good lovers of Shakespeare.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. J. Reardon.

DIVISION WORK BEGUN

The Soo Line Has Commenced Operations to Locate Their Division Here—Ice House Construction First.

The "Soo" line maintains an immense ice house at Pennington, its present division point between here and Minneapolis. Inasmuch as the division and its many appurtenances are to be removed to this city during the present year, they have begun work to transfer the immense building here so that it may be filled before the warm weather destroys the crop of ice. The "Soo" line has use for thousands of tons of ice on its line. It takes a good deal to supply ice drizzling tanks on all passenger trains. But the greatest demand for the cooler is their immense refrigerator car service from the western producing states to the far east. The "Soo" line handles hundreds of cars of fresh meat, for instance, every week, and it takes an immense quantity of ice to care for the product. It also does big business in fruits both ways on the line. The fact that the railroad company has actually begun work on the removal will be pleasant and interesting news to everybody here. The "Soo" division is going to be one of the very best features of Rhinelander's new acquisitions. It will bring a number of families here, give us a lot of high salaries, enterprising and liberal citizens, and its work grounds on every day in the year. There is no shut down.

Advertising Our Lands.

The New North recently has been in receipt of from five to ten letters a week from all over Iowa, Minnesota and Southern Wisconsin for a sample copy of the paper. They all came from lawyers and land men. It just shows that interest in our county is growing away from home. And the strange part of it all was that they could receive the paper, read it and never be the wiser on lands, unless it should be a week when The New North contained some write-up of the prospects here, which have been frequent enough, it is true. A solicitor started on the new tack and from now on The New North will have some announcements of land sellers which will be what the inquirers are looking for. That's the way to push it along. Get every prospective buyer in the country to write, get him to come and see our lands if you can, and a certain percentage of them will buy.

Adorable Thurston Fleaves.

"At Ozy Corners" was the bill at the opera house Tuesday night, Miss Adorable Thurston taking the leading role, that of Avis Merrill. The play was dainty and clean and new to this end of the country, the company all being strangers to our people. The first scene was laid on a church lawn where an ice cream social was being held, the last act showing the interior of a miser's home. Miss Thurston's supporting company was capable and carried their respective parts through with credit. The performance was quite well attended considering the fact that it took a dollar to purchase a seat in any of the first eight rows in the theatre.

To Try Angora Goats.

The first Angora goats to make their appearance in Oneida county were received by Gus Chabank of this city Monday afternoon. There were three of the little animals and they came from Brown's farm, located near Antigo. Mr. Brown makes a business of raising these goats and is the possessor of a large herd. The goats proved quite curiously. They were brought here to sell in the hope that a market for them can be created. The goat is a fine little animal to subdue him. They eat all the brush and aid greatly in clearing up a farm. Some sections of northern Wisconsin have hundreds and thousands of them. Especially are they plentiful in Dana county.

A Little Runaway.

A runaway, which was spirited enough while it lasted, although no great damage was done, occurred Monday forenoon. Dr. Packard and his hostler were driving up Stevens street with Fred Coon's horse hitched to the doctor's top covered cutter. The horse was feeling playful and did not like the electric light which was being lowered at the time. It kicked and broke the cross-bar, breaking loose it ran to Goulette's barn, but not until it had tipped over the cutter and spilled its occupants with no injury, however.

Others Installed in Catholic Knights.

At the meeting of the Rhinelander Catholic Knights held here last week officers were installed for the year 1903 as follows:

- President—Peter Diller.
- Vice President—Anton Rheanme.
- Recording Secretary—J. O'Connor.
- Financial Secretary—Jos. Molze.
- Treasurer—Chas. Nichols.
- Trustee—Geo. Rosemark.
- Rev. Fr. Peter Schmitt acted as installing officer.

"Macbeth" Friday, Feb. 6.

THE WEEK'S NEWS AT HIGH SCHOOL

Another Interesting Batch of Items From Our Regular Correspondent.

Blanche Matteson was not in school Monday morning.

Anna Steadman was not in school the first part of the week.

Lillian Moore is absent from school this week on account of illness.

Fae Shaffer was absent from school Tuesday on account of illness.

Orlo Stevens was absent from school Monday and Tuesday on account of a severe cold.

The Girls' Literary Society held their regular meeting Wednesday night. This was a business meeting.

Prof. Treseider visited the school for a short time last Friday.

The Boys' Athletic society held their regular meeting Monday night. Mr. Lowell gave a talk on the prospects of a field day here. This talk was interesting to the members of the society because there is a little doubt as to what form of athletics the high school will have this spring.

Following this Douglas Andersen gave a well prepared talk on Parliamentary Rule. The advisability of having a field day was discussed by the society and a motion concerning it was laid on the table till Feb. 2.

The election of officers followed which resulted as follows: Arthur Langdon, president; Ed Malone, vice president; Logan Sanderson, secretary; Clarence Loh, treasurer. After this election the society adjourned to meet Wednesday morning to accept program for Feb. 2.

SPIRITED RACES ON ICE

Local Horsemen Have Cleared A Track on Lake Julia and Are Having Some Smart Races.

The sport of ice racing is being enjoyed by the Rhinelander horsemen in great shape this winter. A fine track has been cleared on Lake Julia, which is patrolled almost every day by some of the speedsters of town. A matinee was held one of the very first days of this week in which a good many took part and some good time was done. There were "spoints" by Sawtell's Barney McCoy, Howard Robbins' Little Jack, Recker's Earl C. Prescott Calkins, new horse and Melrose's Bessie. The New North has been unable to obtain a detailed report of the races and time made, but all the horsemen were delighted with the sport. There is no reason why some good races cannot be pulled off on the ice track and there probably will be. A goodly number of people would like to see them, as horse racing is a popular sport in Rhinelander. There is talk of having a "meet" at which horses from other cities would be invited to participate some time in the near future. We hope it will result in a good lot of races and it undoubtedly will be arranged.

He Objected To Going To Jail.

A drunken woodsman created a scene on Brown street Tuesday afternoon when Chief of Police Matteson attempted to arrest him for disorderly conduct. The man refused to obey the chief when requested to come along peacefully and force had to be used before he could be locked up in the city jail. The man put up a good fight and the chief was obliged to use the wrist cuff. It had one good effect anyway; it brought out a crowd and made affairs look pretty lively on the street for awhile.

Social Functions Galore.

Rhinelander is extremely active and gay in the social line this winter. There are from ten to fifteen card parties and receptions every week, besides the regular sessions of the whist, euchre and other clubs. Its a good thing for any city. It brings about a better acquaintance and gives to those who participate an opportunity to better know their friends' natures and their finer side when business and household cares are forgotten. The New North desires to print notices of all these functions and does so when it learns of them. So if any of our readers have a party or a sleigh ride, give a supper to friends or surprise a friend on a birthday or a wedding anniversary, just drop a line to the New North telling us of it, or telephone.

Takes a Long Journey.

Frank Kilpewski, who has been in the employ of the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. at Woodboro, left Tuesday night for New York City. Mr. Kilpewski's family is in Europe and his trip to New York is for the purpose of sending an installment of money to his wife. His last remittance to his family was made from here through one of the banks, but through an error a mistake was made in the address and the money has been carried back and forth without reaching its destination. Mr. Kilpewski is of the opinion that if he sends it direct from the nation's metropolis that it will get there, hence his long journey.

Stops The Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

## NEW NORTH.

REISSUED BY THE PUBLISHER  
RHEINLANDER - WISCONSIN

One of the steamship companies will print a daily newspaper on board its vessels plying between Liverpool and New York. The new publication will probably be called the *Sheet-anchor*.

A sensible variation in public gifts is the \$125,000 provided by Mr. Henry Phelps for a hospital for consumptives in Philadelphia. It will be some time before the hospitals catch up with the libraries and colleges.

The papers are publishing numerous directions telling people how to save coal. Now, if some one will supplement this advice with trustworthy information as to how to get coal, a long-felt want will be filled.

The death of Editor N. G. Gonzales, who was shot recently in Columbia by Lieut. Gov. Tillman of South Carolina, makes the latter subject to the charge of murder. The only defense he has made is that he thought Gonzales was going to shoot him first.

Canada reports 23,194 homestead entries during the past year as against 24,143 for the year before. This represents an increase in the land taken of 2,600,000 acres. If 1903 is normally prosperous Canada expects to get pretty thickly settled before the year closes.

John W. Hutchinson, the last surviving member of the famous Hutchinson family of singers of temperance and antislavery songs of 40 and more years ago, celebrated his eighty-second birthday in Boston recently. The Transcript says that he cannot only sing, but dance as well as he did years ago.

Prof. Sorman's discovery of the lacillus of rabies will not in the slightest discover those persons who maintain that there is no such thing as hydrophobia. People who ignore the combined testimony of hospital records and burial certificates will not be disturbed in their composure by the revelations of the microscope.

A learned and meditative scientist of Yale college has reached the conclusion that all life originated at the north pole. The great learning of many people to reach that locality is, therefore, accounted for. The explorers are not actuated by a mercenary desire to acquire material for lecture dates, but are inspired by atavistic instinct.

A staircase that can be folded up is the general type of a novelty for carriages and steamboats. It is composed of any desired length, which makes ascent and descent easy. The device can be easily arranged to serve as a plank to walk from one place to another on the same elevation. It is the kind of thing that would be of great use in the event of fire, and it has the advantage of folding into a small compass.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, the authority on church statistics, says that the church membership gain in all denominations last year was 1 1/2 per cent, whereas the population increased at the rate of 2.6 per cent. He places the total church membership at 25,698,025, a gain of 403,743 over a year ago. The communistic societies, according to Dr. Carroll, are declining. The Shakers, he finds, have decreased 49 per cent, since 1890.

One of the pathetic circumstances that came to light in New York city recently was that Pauline Markham, once the queen of stage beauties, is now earning scant subsistence by scrubbing floors in a Harlem flat building. This is the woman whose arms were once described as "the lost arms of Venus." She is old now and has lost her beauty, but she retains some measure of pride, for she conceals her identity behind a fictitious name.

Gen. Chaffee says that while in command of the American troops in China he knew the exact spot where a government treasure worth \$50,000,000 was concealed, and that he would have seized and held it as part of the Chinese indemnity fund to the United States had he not been forbidden to do so by President McKinley. His action would have been justified by the laws of war, but the United States occupies a better position before the world for its not having seized the treasure.

The French, who have heretofore done little or nothing in that line, have at last turned their attention to polar exploration. Under the patronage of the academy of science and the ministry of public instruction, Dr. Jean Charcot has completed his plans for an arctic expedition, and a ship for the voyage is now under construction at Saint Malo. It will be specially equipped to resist ice. The party will leave France May 15 for Spitzbergen, and thence will start for Franz Josef Land. The expedition will be exclusively French.

The revolution caused in American surgery by the debut of Prof. Lorenz, of Vienna, may best be understood from the statement of a New York physician who says that the number of cases of exenteric hip disease, which was about 20 in New York city at the time of Prof. Lorenz's arrival, has been reduced to about 150 cases and these are practically only the instances of the disease in older persons. Lorenz himself and his numerous imitators have made a successful war through bloodless surgery on the malformations of the hip in children.

The messages just sent across the Atlantic by Marconi, in one of which President Roosevelt greeted Edward VII, seem to remove the last shadow of a doubt of the practicability of the wireless system of communication. It has just been tried under more adverse conditions than those under which it has been operated heretofore. Apparently, it has met all the tests to which it has been submitted. Experts who had been skeptical now seem to be convinced that the system is not only practical, but that it will soon be brought into ordinary commercial use.

## A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

On the 20th the United States senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and further discussed the statehood bill. In the house the agricultural appropriation bill was reported. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed and consideration of the Philippine coinage bill was begun. Mr. Cushman (Mo.) declared in a speech that people of Canada will change their loyalty when the United States ceases "travelling" to England and was called "dick" by a young woman in the gallery.

The omnibus statehood bill was further discussed in the United States senate on the 21st. An attempt to hold an executive session to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty was defeated by Senator Quay. The house spent the day in committee of the whole in debate on the Philippine coinage bill. The military academy appropriation bill (\$644,272) was reported and a bill was introduced to enable persons to locate coal claims on unsurveyed lands in Alaska.

The statehood bill occupied the entire attention of the United States senate on the 22d except for a few routine matters. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was sent to conference and a favorable report was made on the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of headstones to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the north. In the house the Philippine coinage bill reported by the insular affairs committee was rejected and the substitute offered by the minority for the introduction of American currency and the American coinage system in the islands was adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States supreme court has upheld the Illinois inheritance tax law.

United States Minister Bowen reached Washington to negotiate with European allies for a settlement of the Venezuelan affair.

The American Federation of Labor's executive committee is to begin an active campaign in behalf of laws to prohibit child labor.

The president has signed the militia bill recently passed by congress. Furniture used in the white house in Washington for many years and excoriated as a result of the recent improvements, has been sold at auction. In Washington the treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal has been signed.

THE EAST.

Along the entire Delaware & Hudson railroad system there has been a general advance of wages.

James T. Kelley and Euclid Madden, the Pittsfield (Mass.) trolley car crew who caused a collision with President Roosevelt's carriage, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and Madden was given a six months' sentence.

Up to date the anthracite strike commission has examined 400 witnesses; 174 called by strikers, 123 by nonunion men and 63 by the commission.

At the age of 50 years Julian Ralph, noted author and war correspondent, died at his home in New York.

Off Atlantic City the bark Albatross, from Turk's Island for New York, went aground near Ship Bottom light, and four of her crew were drowned.

The governor of Rhode Island announces that no prize fighting will be allowed in the state.

By the caving in of a mine at Natalie, Pa., Joseph Petross and his three sons were killed.

In New York Eugene McCarthy, the "school boy pugilist," died from the effects of a blow received in a bout.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Allert J. Hopkins' election as United States senator was ratified by the Illinois house and senate in joint session.

Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman's term expired while he was lying in jail at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Editor Gonzales.

In an address at the United Mine Workers' convention in Indianapolis, "Mother" Jones urged laboring men to "shoot" obnoxious officials with the ballot. A demand of 15 to 25 per cent wage increase was made by the soft coal miners.

The supreme court of Nebraska says that the reading of the Bible is permissible in public schools of the state.

At the age of 87 years Judge Augustus C. Baldwin, who represented the old Fifth Michigan district in the Thirty-eighth congress, died at his home in Pontiac.

A bill has passed the Kansas legislature to investigate the coal famine.

Duncan C. Heyward has been inaugurated as governor of South Carolina at Columbia.

Mary A. Hunt, of Beloit, Wis., is 101 years old and possessed of all her faculties.

The doors of the state bank of Verdigris, Neb., were closed with liabilities of \$12,000.

At Indianapolis an attempt to commit the United Mine Workers' convention to socialism doctrine in respect to ownership of coal mines and railroads failed.

Engineer Norton, Fireman McDaniel and Passenger Master Meyer were fatally injured in a railway wreck on the Illinois Central road at Dempster, Ill.

At the conclusion of the Indiana coal inquiry Gov. Darrin declared there was no evidence of collusion to force up the price of coal.

This year the southern California orange crop is a record breaker.

Throughout Great Britain the second anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was observed by memorial services.

In Chicago Patrick Deneen was acquitted of the alleged murder of John Linders by a jury whose members first knelt and prayed for light in arriving at a verdict.

On the Chicago Great Western road an express train was wrecked at South Freeport, Ill., and Engineer Sheridan, Fireman Grace and W. H. Day were killed and 20 passengers injured.

Chester D. Long has been nominated for United States senator by the Kansas republican legislative caucus.

In the Michigan senate a bill has been introduced making the promulgation of criminally anarchistic doctrine a crime punishable by \$5,000 fine or ten years' imprisonment, or both.

At his home in Laporte, Ind., John M. Teeple celebrated his one hundredth birthday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

With cruisers Panther and Falke, the German flagship Victoria bombarded Fort San Carlos, Venezuela.

Arthur Lynch, member of the British parliament for Galway, who fought for the Boers in the Transvaal war, has been placed on trial in London for treason.

The raising of the blockade is Venezuela's demand precedent to the formal institution of negotiations with the powers for a settlement of their claims.

German warships continued the bombardment of San Carlos, firing hundreds of shots, killing 12 Venezuelan soldiers and many non-combatants and laying ruins in ruins.

LATER NEWS.

King Oscar of Sweden has decided temporarily to intrust the government of the country to the crown prince, Gustaf, who will take over the regency next week. This action of the king is taken as a result of medical advice. He has abandoned his projected visit to Norway.

Impeachment proceedings have been started against Judge Harney of Montana.

An unconfirmed rumor was current among shipping men at Seattle to the effect that the transport Dix had gone down this side of Yokohama with all on board.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, announced that experiments covering a period of more than two years had proven conclusively that cattle may be rendered immune from tuberculosis by vaccination.

The announcement is made that the Adams express company has absorbed the Morris European & American express company, and will henceforth engage in European express business to a large extent.

The treaty between the United States and Colombia has been sent to the senate.

The fight of the indicted coal men to clear themselves of guilt of "conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade" began before Judge Horton in Chicago, when the case against the Northern Illinois Soft Coal Dealers' association was called for preliminary hearing.

The commander of the German fleet in Venezuelan waters claims the fort began the bombardment.

Three women were killed and five women and one man seriously injured in a panic in Leopold Miller & Sons cigar factory in New York as a result of a fire in an adjoining building.

The Cuban house of representatives has appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of a capitol. At present the house and senate are located inconveniently and a long distance apart.

The judiciary committee of the lower house of congress adopted the anti-trust bill which was prepared by the sub-committee of which Representative Littlefield, Maine, is chairman. The bill was reported to the full committee by the sub-committee as a substitute for the Littlefield publicity bill.

Henry M. Teller, has been re-elected U. S. senator from Colorado.

The Sultan of Jolo with his wife will visit the St. Louis exposition.

Paul Weiss, a noted Hungarian violinist, committed suicide at San Francisco by taking poison.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy have agreed that Minister Bowen's proposal that the blockade of Venezuela be immediately raised cannot be entertained, and executive action must continue until a proper guarantee is forthcoming.

In a battle near Stanton, Md., between police and men suspected of the Union bank robbery, C. J. Schaumacker, of the posse, was killed. It is thought one of the robbers was injured.

John A. Kelley, a prominent lawyer of Oconomowoc, Wis., was horse-whipped on the streets by Mrs. Thos. Ryan, a society leader.

Minister Bowen believes the settlement of the Venezuela trouble is near at hand, although he gives out no details.

The Cuban senate committee on finance is preparing to report the bill authorizing the loan of \$35,000,000 to provide for the payment of Cuban soldiers who fought in the revolution.

Heavy rains in the Cascade and the Coast Range mountains in Oregon have swollen all the rivers.

The steamer Dawson City, eighty-six days from Nome reached San Francisco under sail.

Fire at Hildeford, Me., destroyed the small hospital driving thirty-six men, women and children into the snow.

The national house of representatives the 25th inaugurated the experiment of holding memorial services for deceased members on the Sabbath.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 24.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 northern, 74c; No. 3 northern, 73c; No. 4 northern, 72c; No. 5 northern, 71c; No. 6 northern, 70c; No. 7 northern, 69c; No. 8 northern, 68c; No. 9 northern, 67c; No. 10 northern, 66c; No. 11 northern, 65c; No. 12 northern, 64c; No. 13 northern, 63c; No. 14 northern, 62c; No. 15 northern, 61c; No. 16 northern, 60c; No. 17 northern, 59c; No. 18 northern, 58c; No. 19 northern, 57c; No. 20 northern, 56c; No. 21 northern, 55c; No. 22 northern, 54c; No. 23 northern, 53c; No. 24 northern, 52c; No. 25 northern, 51c; No. 26 northern, 50c; No. 27 northern, 49c; No. 28 northern, 48c; No. 29 northern, 47c; No. 30 northern, 46c; No. 31 northern, 45c; No. 32 northern, 44c; No. 33 northern, 43c; No. 34 northern, 42c; No. 35 northern, 41c; No. 36 northern, 40c; No. 37 northern, 39c; No. 38 northern, 38c; No. 39 northern, 37c; No. 40 northern, 36c; No. 41 northern, 35c; No. 42 northern, 34c; No. 43 northern, 33c; No. 44 northern, 32c; No. 45 northern, 31c; No. 46 northern, 30c; No. 47 northern, 29c; No. 48 northern, 28c; No. 49 northern, 27c; No. 50 northern, 26c; No. 51 northern, 25c; No. 52 northern, 24c; No. 53 northern, 23c; No. 54 northern, 22c; No. 55 northern, 21c; No. 56 northern, 20c; No. 57 northern, 19c; No. 58 northern, 18c; No. 59 northern, 17c; No. 60 northern, 16c; No. 61 northern, 15c; No. 62 northern, 14c; No. 63 northern, 13c; No. 64 northern, 12c; No. 65 northern, 11c; No. 66 northern, 10c; No. 67 northern, 9c; No. 68 northern, 8c; No. 69 northern, 7c; No. 70 northern, 6c; No. 71 northern, 5c; No. 72 northern, 4c; No. 73 northern, 3c; No. 74 northern, 2c; No. 75 northern, 1c; No. 76 northern, 0c; No. 77 northern, 0c; No. 78 northern, 0c; No. 79 northern, 0c; No. 80 northern, 0c; No. 81 northern, 0c; No. 82 northern, 0c; No. 83 northern, 0c; No. 84 northern, 0c; No. 85 northern, 0c; No. 86 northern, 0c; No. 87 northern, 0c; No. 88 northern, 0c; No. 89 northern, 0c; No. 90 northern, 0c; No. 91 northern, 0c; No. 92 northern, 0c; No. 93 northern, 0c; No. 94 northern, 0c; No. 95 northern, 0c; No. 96 northern, 0c; No. 97 northern, 0c; No. 98 northern, 0c; No. 99 northern, 0c; No. 100 northern, 0c.

Barley—No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44c; No. 4, 43c; No. 5, 42c; No. 6, 41c; No. 7, 40c; No. 8, 39c; No. 9, 38c; No. 10, 37c; No. 11, 36c; No. 12, 35c; No. 13, 34c; No. 14, 33c; No. 15, 32c; No. 16, 31c; No. 17, 30c; No. 18, 29c; No. 19, 28c; No. 20, 27c; No. 21, 26c; No. 22, 25c; No. 23, 24c; No. 24, 23c; No. 25, 22c; No. 26, 21c; No. 27, 20c; No. 28, 19c; No. 29, 18c; No. 30, 17c; No. 31, 16c; No. 32, 15c; No. 33, 14c; No. 34, 13c; No. 35, 12c; No. 36, 11c; No. 37, 10c; No. 38, 9c; No. 39, 8c; No. 40, 7c; No. 41, 6c; No. 42, 5c; No. 43, 4c; No. 44, 3c; No. 45, 2c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

St. Paul, Jan. 24.

Cattle—Steers, \$1.00; cows, \$1.00; calves, \$1.00; hogs, \$1.00; sheep, \$1.00; lambs, \$1.00.

Chicago, Jan. 24.

## UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA REACH AGREEMENT REGARDING CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 23.—At the last moment and on the eve of an official declaration that negotiations were off, the government of the United States and Colombia met the views of this government and Thursday a treaty was signed which gives to this country perpetual control of the Panama canal strip across the isthmus. This determines the location of the interoceanic canal at that point on the isthmus and disposes of the Nicaragua canal, at least until the Panama canal has been given a fair chance.

The treaty signed Thursday conveys from the republic of Colombia to the United States of America the perpetual control of a strip of territory from Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, six miles wide at its narrowest point. It provides that the United States shall not only have the right to excavate and construct a canal sufficiently large to afford passage for ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, but that it may perpetually maintain, operate and protect this canal, this last right being carefully guarded. The treaty also provides for the right to maintain and operate the Panama railroad during the building of the canal and as long thereafter as may be desired. It is specifically provided, further, that the United States shall exercise police and civil jurisdiction over the strip of territory, and particularly over the ports at each end of the canal, so as to preserve order and prevent epidemics. It is further stipulated that the United States of America shall have the right to establish and maintain the judicial tribunals necessary to preserve respect for civil and criminal law as well as sanitary regulations and all the rules necessary for the building, operation and protection of the canal and the ports at either end.

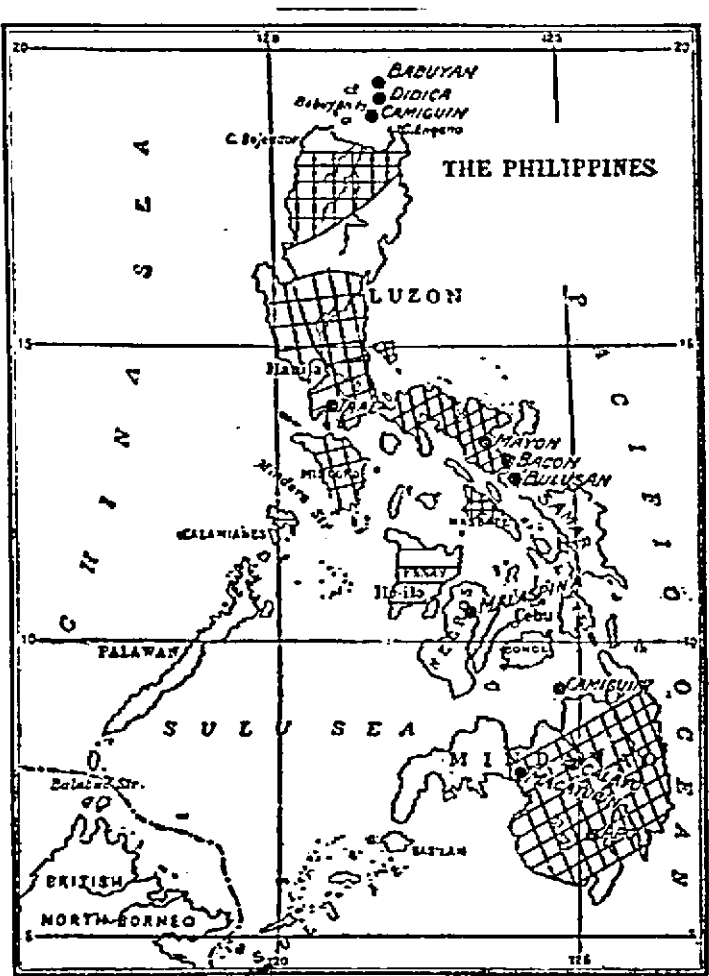
Cost of Canal.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The canal treaty provides for the payment by the United States to Colombia of \$10,000,000 in gold and a rental of \$250,000 annually thereafter, after the expiration of nine years. The lease of a zone six miles wide for 100 years is granted. The United States has the right to send troops to protect its property in case Colombia cannot do so.

Colombia Heisters.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 24.—The news received here that the canal treaty between the United States and Colombia had been signed caused much jubilation throughout the isthmus and hopes are expressed that the United States will soon begin the completion of the canal.

## ACTIVE VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES IN PHILIPPINES.



The map shows the position and names of the volcanoes, and the regions of frequent, occasional and rare earthquakes reported from our Pacific island possessions.

## ASKS FOR RELIEF.

Agustín P. Pichay, Congress for Aid for the Philippines—Would borrow \$100,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Agustín Pichay, formerly leader of the Filipino insurgents, has petitioned congress, through Gov. Taft, to take steps to relieve suffering and famine in the Philippines by extending a loan and credit of \$100,000,000 to the agriculturalists of the archipelago. He urges the establishment of a bank under the civil government to handle the money, and he works out the details of his relief plan in such a way that he claims the loan would be repaid in 20 years and a balance left in the bank to continue the work.

Secretary Root submitted Agustín's petition to the senate and house. It is a remarkable presentation of conditions in the Philippines and supports Secretary Root's statements to congress and points out, as he did, the necessity for prompt action to check suffering and disaster. The secretary attached particular importance to Agustín's profession of desire to do all in his power to aid Americans in developing the islands and carrying out relief measures.

The Agricultural Bill.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The house committee on agriculture on Tuesday reported the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries \$3,235,500, an increase of \$29,500 over the last appropriation and \$100,000 less than the estimates.

Killed in a Panic.

New York, Jan. 24.—Three women were killed and five women and one man severely injured, in a panic in Leopold Miller & Sons' cigar factory, on Crosby street, Friday, as a result of a fire in an adjoining building. The dead: Jennie Lessio, 25 years; Fannie Kerstberg, 22; Mrs. Mary Sparbara, 25.

Dr. Knox Dead.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21.—Rev. Dr. James Hale Mason Knox, ex-president of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., is dead in this city. Dr. Knox was born in New York.

Counting Accident.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 23.—A Journal special from Muskegon, Mich., says: Miss Maria A. Major, principal of the High school, was, perhaps, fatally, and three other teachers and two of their boys pupils seriously injured Wednesday night while coasting on Wood avenue hill.

Bank Robbed.

Bellaire, O., Jan. 24.—At Somerton, east of here, robbers forced an entrance into the city bank, blew the safe and got away with \$5,000. The robbers broke open James Gray's barn, stole a pig and escaped.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Trade is Generally Good Throughout the Country with Dealings More on a Cash Basis.

New York, Jan. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Merchandise transactions in merchandise are reported, but there is much complaint regarding the slow movement of freight. The situation as to general lines is aggravated by the protracted given fuel over all other freight except live stock and perishable goods. Notwithstanding the extensive increase in transporting facilities during the past year, some roads have been compelled to decline consignments, and in many cases where a large number of cars were desired only one was provided.

Firmness has characterized the course of the leading staples, an abundant demand being in evidence, while available supplies are restricted by traffic conditions.

Failures for the week number 266 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 27 in Canada, compared with 25 a year ago.

Monthly Report Adopted.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The house leaders went down to signal defeat Thursday when the house, by a vote of 166 to 124, rejected the Philippine coinage bill, reported by the insular affairs committee, and adopted the substitute offered by the minority for the introduction of American currency and the American coinage system in the islands.

Five Injured in Freight Wreck.

Grand Forks, N. D., Jan. 24.—Two Great Northern freights were in collision at Des Lacs, Ward county. Five men were injured, three seriously. The engine set fire to a large elevator and it was burned; also seven freight cars. A snowstorm prevented the engineer from seeing the train ahead.

Not Liable to Tax.

New York, Jan. 23.—Surrogate Fitzgerald, on an application made by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, has ruled that the estate of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, the widow of President Grant, was not liable to pay inheritance tax.

House Into an Open Switch.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 22.—The New Orleans special of the Illinois Central railroad ran into an open switch at Dempster, five miles south of this city, at 12:15 o'clock this (Friday) morning, and the train is in a ditch. Three men were fatally and two seriously injured. No passengers were hurt.

Plans for the Philippines.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23.—For the first time an order has been received for flour to be shipped directly to the Philippines. A local company has just received an order for 1,500 barrels of flour to be sent to Manila.

## IS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Col. Lynch Found Guilty of High Treason for Fighting Against His Own Country.

London, Jan. 21.—Col. Arthur Lynch,

# IS RUSSIA BORDERING ON A REVOLUTION?

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT SEEMS PROBABLE IN THE NEAR FUTURE

FROM St. Petersburg have lately come news disquieting to the near approach of an epoch in Russian history. One of them concerns the strike in the state railroad shops at Moscow, which is significant because of its political character. This item says:

The political character of this strike has not been concealed from the beginning. The demands of the strikers at the railroad shops are in large part the same as the demands of the popular party. They are: personal freedom, freedom of the press and speech, and freedom of organization and meeting. The men also demand a shorter work day, more pay, more tolerable rules, etc.

During the recent gatherings at Moscow it is reported that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons assembled in the streets, and that the strikers were called in to break up the meeting. The first time they advanced on the crowd the people threw themselves upon the ground before the advancing strikers. The strikers were not at all intimidated by this unexpected spectacle, and the strikers were unable to use their leaden-tipped whips to advantage.

Another dispatch, the significance of which is apparent on the face of it, reads:

Finance Minister Witte and Minister of the Interior Dvornik have reached a settlement of the present difficulties between them. The terms of the settlement, however, are not known.

Both ministers are now being quoted in the most positive terms as self-confessed constitutionalists, and are said to advocate constitutional reforms in Russia as soon as the country shall be ripe for them. Minister Witte has admitted to President Schuyler of the Moscow Zemstvo executive committee, that the constitutional era was approaching rapidly. The Zemstvo people say that Minister von Dvornik has expressed himself in the same sense in private conversations, although he is said to be guarded.

Mr. von Dvornik is reported to have said: "I am convinced that a constitution is necessary for Russia, but there is a great deal of preparatory work to be done first." (The Zemstvo is an assembly composed of the landed gentry, the duty of which is to maintain roads, bridges, take care of primary education, sanitary affairs and other duties which might fall upon a city council in America.)

The Russian strike might mean little in itself, but it is only one of many indications that have caused students of Russian politics to assert that Russia is about to face a general uprising that may amount to a revolution.

In the popular mind a veil of mystery has always overhung the politics of Russia. Yet it is possible to brush this aside and to see the situation as one of the world's most interesting examples of national development.

To persons dwelling in free republics the apparent slowness with which the forces of freedom work in Russia is extremely aggravating, but we do not take into consideration the weight of ages of bondage. While it seems incredible that 100,000,000 persons should be under the absolute authority of one ruler it must be remembered that they themselves have scarcely known what political state they desire. The mass of the population has little notion of the scope of political freedom as we have it, and if informed would doubtless consider it a Utopian condition. The uneducated peasants with only to be relieved of the worst of their present sufferings; and it is only by the slow processes of education that the oppressed millions begin to know that by natural right they are entitled to more than amelioration of present conditions; even to absolute political and religious freedom. As soon as this right is perceived by a force sufficiently large, the change in condition will follow as a necessary consequence. The power of government is always in the people themselves; it is education which makes it operative. It is for this reason that the recent results in Russia



M. Sergius Witte, Russian Minister of Finance.

was the proprietor of the Kurik family.

By the operation of the law which was adopted, all the land was held by the prince of this family, the eldest of whom was eligible for the position of grand prince or ruler. Each share of territory was governed by the prince owning it. All acknowledged the grand prince as the general ruler, but as time went on they came to deny his power of interference with their separate principalities. Each prince became supreme in his own state; yet the people claimed rights of their own, and gradually asserted them until many of the states became practically republics. Yet the whole system was on unstable foundation. There were numerous and disastrous wars between states and frequent invasions of Tartar tribes from without. Altogether the people began to long for a more unified national government. It is likely that this attitude would have manifested itself in the establishment of some sort of national government (other than a republic, it is likely), but just at this point, in the thirteenth century, the Tartar Mongols overran the country and held it at their mercy for two centuries. The gradual dismemberment of this empire culminated in its absolute overthrow by the murderous Ivan the Terrible, who thereafter ruled Russia with a terrible despotism.

Upon his death the throne fell to the son of Anastasia Romanov, one of Ivan's wives, and with this son, Teodor Ivanovich, began in 1584 the rule of the present Romanov family.

It was upon the death of Peter II, grandson of the famous reformer, Peter the Great, that a constitution for Russia was first sought. This document, though liberal in some ways, renounced some of the reforms of Peter the Great. This constitution, Empress Anna (successor to Peter II) discovered, emanated wholly from the nobility and was the result of a conspiracy against her and did not represent the demands of the nation. She instantly denounced it and punished the conspirators.

Not until the liberal rule of Alexander I. did the matter of a constitution for Russia come up for serious consideration. Then, at the suggestion of his prime minister, Speransky, Alexander was for a time on the point of giving Russia a system of parliamentary representation, but the matter was defeated by the opposition of the nobility.

The next attempt at reform in the system of government came about during the activity of the nihilists, which resulted in the death of Alexander II. In 1881. Several attempts having been made upon the czar's life, Boris Melikov was made dictator for the express purpose of dealing with the situation. Melikov went about the matter as if it were more a problem for the reformer than the police. He endeavored to gain the public support by making concessions. The universities, which had been closed, were allowed to open, and prisoners called to Siberia for slight offenses were permitted to return. Then Melikov drew up the apparently good work by drawing up a plan for calling together representatives from the local governing bodies with the idea of forming an assembly whose advice might be asked on matters of law. He induced the czar to consider the scheme and to appoint a date for its discussion. Before that date arrived came the czar's death at the hands of anarchists.

The czar's son, Alexander III, while he seemed disposed at first to take up the scheme which Melikov had proposed, was finally influenced by the nobility and the matter was dropped. His subsequent severity towards the press and all reform is a matter of recent history.

Nicholas II, the present ruler and son of Alexander III, not long ago announced his attitude on the subject of a constitution for Russia. He said: "I am aware that in certain meetings of the provincial assemblies, voices have lately been raised by persons carried away by a sort of fanaticism about the participation of members of such assemblies in matters of internal government. Let all know that, in devoting all my strength to the welfare of the people, I intend to protect the principles of authority as firmly and conscientiously as I may and never to be forgotten father."

Still forces are forces, and the czar may some day think it policy to yield.

MILTON MARKS.

How It Went.

Newlywed—You bachelors are foolish. Now, when a married man gets a few dollars ahead he doesn't go and spend it on some woman he's stuck on.

Bachelor—He doesn't?

Newlywed—Not he buys something for his wife.

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# WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Several weeks ago Attorney H. H. Hayden, of Eau Claire, died suddenly, and when it was learned that his will could not be found a local sensation resulted, as Mr. Hayden had grown wealthy within the last few years. His widow finally discovered the missing document, and it was filed in the probate court. Its peculiar feature is that the widow and Mr. Hayden's former wife share in the estate. The present Mrs. Hayden gives property and cash aggregating \$173,000, par value. It is partly in stocks worth five times par. The divorced wife is given \$10,000 cash and \$30,000 in stocks at market value. A daughter by the first Mrs. Hayden receives \$250, and a daughter by the second wife gets \$75,000 worth of stock.

The Butterine.

W. A. Brown, vice president of the Smith, Thorndike & Brown company of Milwaukee and Marinette, reports an enormous increase in the sales of butterine, due to the high prices and inferior quality of butter. The Smith, Thorndike & Brown branch in Marinette is the only wholesale dealer in butterine in northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. Since October, when the company took out a government license to sell uncolored butterine, the sales have doubled each succeeding week, and they buy now in carload lots.

Make Rich Haul.

The Columbia dry goods store, conducted by E. R. Nelson and Andrew Dahlstrom, at Columbia Corners, was entered by burglars and \$573 worth of dry goods, notions and jewelry was stolen. Entrance was made through a basement window in front of the store, and the men made their way upstairs, where they found a large amount of money, was untouched. Similar burglaries have been committed in Racine, and the local police have been unsuccessful in locating the guilty ones.

Transport Dix Sunk.

Unconfirmed rumor of a disaster to Government Boat Off Yokohama, Japan.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24.—An unconfirmed rumor was current among shipping men late at night to the effect that the transport Dix had gone down this side of Yokohama, with all on board. No details were given of the wreck, and it was impossible to locate any credible origin of the story.

The Dix sailed from this port December 31, bound for Manila, via Nagasaki, with a heavy cargo. Her load consisted of 3,200,000 feet of lumber and 928 tons of cargo.

Capt. Hopkins was in command of the transport, with Capt. Theodore Stensberg, U. S. A., in charge of the vessel. The Dix was acquired by the government during the war with Spain and is one of the largest freighters owned by the United States.

Two Killed, Four Injured.

Two Foremen and Gang of Men Caught by Explosion in Tunnel—Current Turned On by Mistake.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—Two men were killed and four seriously injured at seven o'clock Friday morning in the eastern end of the Washburn tunnel, South side, by an explosion of dynamite, due, it is said, to some one turning on the electrical current without waiting the proper signal.

The dead: Frank Taylor, night foreman, 31 years old, married, crushed to death; Harry Florence, day foreman, single, head blown off.

Thomas Harry, one of the injured, died after his removal to the hospital. Mrs. Taylor, wife of one of the men killed, has been in delicate health for several months. When notified of her husband's death she collapsed. Her physician says she will die.

MAD COW ON A TEAR.

Animal Creates a Panic in St. Paul and Adjacent Vice Versa.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24.—A rabid cow belonging to Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the millionaire lumberman, terrified more than an hour a district in the heart of the city, and before she was recaptured injured five persons, among them being her owner. The cow had been taken out for exercise and broke away from the men having her in charge and ran about the streets knocking down passers-by who came within reach of her horns. She was finally captured and a veterinarian of the health department stated that the animal had pronounced symptoms of rabies. None of the injured were seriously hurt.

Peace Agreement Adopted.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—After ratifying unanimously the peace agreement at two o'clock Thursday morning, with a dramatic scene at the Grand hotel, the National Baseball league continued its adjourned annual session Thursday. While the peace agreement has been ratified without changing a word, a resolution was adopted to compensate Brooklyn for the loss of Pitcher Donovan, and another resolution constraining section five of the "New York in the American circuit" means the borough of Manhattan, and not the Greater New York.

IN SOME OF OUR CITIES.

The report of Coroner Dugan, of Philadelphia, showed that in the last year 2,700 deaths were reported and 2,504 lawsuits held.

Milwaukee's police trials are but few. Only nine policemen were tried on charges last year out of a force of 251. This represents a great improvement in the past ten years, as there were 42 trials in 1910.

Residents and property holders on Thirteenth street, in Atlanta, Ga., have petitioned the authorities to change its name to Piedmont place, explaining that the name "Thirteenth" is somewhat in the nature of a stigma because of popular superstition and is detrimental to their interests.

City Engineer Ericson, of Chicago, says that there is a waste of 75 per cent. of all the water pumped and his plea for the introduction of many more water meters having been unheeded, he will be compelled to ask for an additional appropriation of \$200,000 or more for the city pump stations.

The University Oratorical society committee expects to secure President Roosevelt for a lecture before the students at Madison in April.

At North Fond du Lac 114 votes were cast for incorporation of the place as a village and 11 against it.

# WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Summary of the Daily Session Transacted by the Lawmakers in Session at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—A memorial to Congress urging better regulation of interstate commerce was introduced in the senate by Senator McGilvray, of Milwaukee. It asks that the interstate commerce commission be given more authority and recommends the passage of either the Ekins or the Wagner bill to afford the senate members for the joint committee to investigate the coal shortage. Senators McGilvray, Rogers and North.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—In the senate yesterday no business of importance was transacted.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 24.—Two primary election bills were introduced in the senate. Each of the proposed measures is sweeping in its provisions, intending to cause the nomination of all officers except school officials and judges by direct vote at a primary election.

In the Assembly.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—A bill making insanity ground for divorce when the husband or wife has been insane three years or more was introduced in the assembly by Mr. L. C. Laing, of Eau Claire. Former Speaker Laing introduced a bill to prevent duplication of regulations, through a canvass of houses, bills to abolish the Milwaukee superior court and provide for one additional circuit judge were introduced by Senator Rogers.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—In the assembly yesterday a joint resolution was adopted calling for introduction of new business February 13 and refusing to concur in a joint resolution to adjourn over till Monday evening, thus announcing its intention not to meet.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—The assembly to become responsible for a long session. The nomination of the senate joint committee relating to a memorial to Congress asking that increased power be given the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Cady offered a bill that directly affects the state and every depositor in that it seeks to amend the law relating to taxation by placing a tax upon safety deposits in proportion to the amount.

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St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24.—A rabid cow belonging to Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the millionaire lumberman, terrified more than an hour a district in the heart of the city, and before she was recaptured injured five persons, among them being her owner. The cow had been taken out for exercise and broke away from the men having her in charge and ran about the streets knocking down passers-by who came within reach of her horns. She was finally captured and a veterinarian of the health department stated that the animal had pronounced symptoms of rabies. None of the injured were seriously hurt.

Peace Agreement Adopted.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—After ratifying unanimously the peace agreement at two o'clock Thursday morning, with a dramatic scene at the Grand hotel, the National Baseball league continued its adjourned annual session Thursday. While the peace agreement has been ratified without changing a word, a resolution was adopted to compensate Brooklyn for the loss of Pitcher Donovan, and another resolution constraining section five of the "New York in the American circuit" means the borough of Manhattan, and not the Greater New York.

IN SOME OF OUR CITIES.

The report of Coroner Dugan, of Philadelphia, showed that in the last year 2,700 deaths were reported and 2,504 lawsuits held.

Milwaukee's police trials are but few. Only nine policemen were tried on charges last year out of a force of 251. This represents a great improvement in the past ten years, as there were 42 trials in 1910.

Residents and property holders on Thirteenth street, in Atlanta, Ga., have petitioned the authorities to change its name to Piedmont place, explaining that the name "Thirteenth" is somewhat in the nature of a stigma because of popular superstition and is detrimental to their interests.

City Engineer Ericson, of Chicago, says that there is a waste of 75 per cent. of all the water pumped and his plea for the introduction of many more water meters having been unheeded, he will be compelled to ask for an additional appropriation of \$200,000 or more for the city pump stations.

The University Oratorical society committee expects to secure President Roosevelt for a lecture before the students at Madison in April.

At North Fond du Lac 114 votes were cast for incorporation of the place as a village and 11 against it.

# MOSQUITO AND YELLOW FEVER

The First Established That the Insects Do Act as Transmitters of the Disease.

The yellow fever symposium of the American Public Health association was a most interesting contribution to sanitary science on many points convincing to the laity. A disease which caused America many thousands of lives and many disturbing panics in the past was stripped of most of its horrors and shown to be one of the most easily controlled and protected against. When we read from the history of yellow fever the thousands of theories advanced in regard to it, the wonder is that the transmission of the disease by mosquitoes was not stumbled on long ago, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Nearly every other theory that could be suggested was advanced, although it was admitted by even the most ardent backers of these theories that there were serious flaws and defects in them.

For years the question whether quarantine did or did not keep the fever out of a country was discussed, and at different times the quarantines and anti-quarantines were "on top." The commission appointed in 1913 to investigate the epidemic of that year was doubtful on most points, and was confined on only one, that the disturbance of the earth, excavations during the summer, tended to cause the spread of the disease, and as a result of this report nearly all public improvements were seriously handicapped.

The rats were looked on with suspicion, then, fifth, decaying vegetation, an excessive rainfall, the water supply, and a dozen other causes were cited for the disease. In many cases these theories were apparently supported by the prevailing conditions, but another year the conditions changed and theories formerly upheld and apparently built upon rock were completely shattered.

It seems strange, considering how often and how carefully the subject was investigated, that the recent discoveries in regard to the mosquito and yellow fever were not made. There were some vague hints on this point, but nothing to attract general attention or bring about the acceptance of the mosquito theory by physicians and sanitarians. Yet as soon as this idea was advanced it was seen that, alone of all the theories, it fitted every condition of the disease and explained every apparent peculiarity about it.

The discussion before the American Public Health association fully confirmed what has already been said on this subject. The matter is no longer a theory, but an established fact, as thoroughly demonstrated as any scientific question has ever been. Practical experiments made in half a dozen different localities all brought the same result, and microscopy explained and proved them.

The convention was unanimous on the point that the mosquito could and did transmit yellow fever from a person affected by it to another. Doctors from Cuba and Mexico agreed with the physicians of this country, and the evidence was so overwhelming that no one who has investigated the matter can longer entertain a doubt.

This makes protection against the fever far simpler than we have ever thought it to be, and does away with the complicated, expensive, and often brutal quarantine systems which have frequently been resorted to in the past. The annihilation of the mosquitoes in a community would assure it complete immunity if mosquitoes are the sole means of transmitting the disease; or if this annihilation is impossible, an ordinary mosquito net for the person sick of yellow fever, so as to prevent the mosquitoes from getting at him, and thus becoming infected and the source of danger to others, is the simple protection needed.

It will be noted that on one point the members of the association were not fully agreed. All accepted the mosquito theory, that the insect could transmit yellow fever. A majority were of the opinion that the disease was transmitted only in this way, but the minority, while unable to produce any very strong evidence to the contrary, refused to accept that proposition and favored the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." In other words, while the evidence is strongly and, indeed, convincingly in favor of the mosquito theory, it does not prove that the disease cannot be propagated by fomites or in other ways.

To a lay mind this conclusion seems to be a prudent if not a correct one. It is not pretended that the mosquito creates or generates the disease, but simply that it transmits it from one person to another. The origin of the fever is, therefore, due to some other cause, and it would seem that this cause which originally produced it may produce it again. It would seem wise, therefore, not to go too far, not to abandon all the safeguards of quarantine, but to keep up an investigation which has been productive of such excellent results and which we may hope to see sooner or later explain all the mysteries of this malady. There has been perhaps too great a willingness of late to accept new scientific theories as proved in all particulars. We saw this in the theories advanced by Koch and others relating to tuberculosis. Let us go a little slowly in the matter, as nothing can be lost by doing so.

Was the Raster Was Dull.

"I wonder what makes my razor so dull," said a man, looking at the blade he had so carefully sharpened only a day or two before.

"Why, father," spoke up little Johnnie, playing marbles on the floor, "it was just a beautiful and sharp only this morning when I made my wooden boat with it."—N. Y. Tribune.

The Illiterate of Nations.

Eight per cent. of the population of this country is still illiterate. In Germany only one per cent. of illiterates exists, and in Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg and Scandinavia there are no totally uneducated people.

Educational Journal.

# The Many Things of Which New Yorkers Are Talking

The recent sale of the Hotel Langham completes a remarkable real estate operation undertaken by wealthy men to "protect" an exclusive residence section against "trade."

The limit set for trade on aristocratic Fifth avenue is a large brown stone house of ordinary aspect. Here once lived; here, when the Vanderbilts were erecting the first of their great palaces, Mr. Gould remarked with usual caution: "When the mob comes up the avenue to smash rich men's houses, I don't want 'em to know which is mine." Here Helen Gould now lives; here she received the refugees from the terrible Hotel Windsor fire just across the street.

That fire began the restrictive movement. Mr. Elbridge Gerry owned the land. By agreement with his neighbors he erected on it not another towering hotel, but a beautiful three-story "arcade" for all manner of business uses which should not dwarf the houses beyond.

The second step in the campaign was the purchase by Frederick Vanderbilt at about three-quarters of a million dollars of a site opposite his house, for which a 20-story hotel was planned. The cellar dug for that building remains in just the condition it was when work was called off; in time a private house will be erected there. Now the Hotel Langham has been bought for a sum close to \$1,500,000. It will be torn down, although a substantial six-story structure and capable of paying well, and upon its site will arise some great new mansion. The land will not cost the man who uses it for that purpose what it has cost the syndicate. The neighbors have chipped in to "sustain the neighborhood." They will make the hotel their loss; the new owner will pay for the land alone.

So there'll be a little island of exclusive society along the avenue, from Forty-eighth street to Fifty-fifth. There it will be interrupted by Col. Astor's huge hotel, the St. Regis, which is to cost \$2,500,000. Then will come another group of famous mansions, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt's home, which with its contents cost him \$500,000; the late C. P. Huntington's house, Payne Whitney's and Mrs. Oelrichs'. Then another group of hotels at the park entrance, and then an unbroken line of private houses facing the park for more than a mile, with Carnegie's great home bringing up the end.

How Money Makes Money.

These gigantic "protection" investments pay—if you can afford them. A year ago land on Fifth avenue at about Seventeenth street was worth \$500,000 a foot; a mile farther downtown was worth about \$2,000 a foot less. The protection operations have made lower sites as valuable as the upper ones. The result will be a permanent group of great residences rivaling any on Park lane in London.

Mr. Carnegie undertook just such a "protecting" deal when he bought the land for his house. It was then comparatively cheap, and he took more than he wanted, so as to control development. A corner he sold to Perry Belmont, a corner to J. T. Burden, a vacant one he still owns. Mr. W. D. Sloane bought a piece along the side street above Carnegie's house, and here for his two daughters, Mrs. "Jimmy" Burden and Mrs. J. H. Hammond, he has built two huge houses. Just below Mr. Carnegie's place a speculative builder ran up four narrow houses, which sold readily at \$250,000 each, the land being the greater element in their cost.

Over in Brooklyn Mr. Charles Pratt, Standard Oil magnate and moving spirit in the great Pratt institute, has joined his neighbors in buying out a convent and putting four dwellings in its place, the whole operation involving \$100,000 or so. The convent makes a lot of money by moving and the neighbors have four nice new houses to look at.

Awfully complicated matter to be very rich, is it not?

Mr. Schwab's Statue of Working Men.

Mr. Schwab, the president of the steel trust, is doing something for art in getting from Gerome, in Paris, two statues for his new house on Riverside drive. One is an allegorical figure of "Metallurgy" quite in the classical manner; the other is a faithful representation of a Pittsburgh steel worker, with his huge mixing bar in his hand. The face is from a photograph, the attitude from sketches made by Gerome.

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Some day these figures of heroic size will find themselves in a museum when conditions in the steel trade have utterly changed. And then the draped classical form will have little value; the sturdy metal worker will be a treasure to antiquarians and artists.

Another interesting art project is that begun by Dr. N. D. Hillis, Henry Ward Beecher's successor in Plymouth church, for a Beecher memorial. Plymouth church is a plain brick house, without dome or spire, which

looks at first glance as much like a school as a church. Its unusual size is not apparent from the street. On the lost west of the building it is proposed to erect a memorial building for parish purposes, and in a tomb which is somehow to be combined with it to re-inter the remains of Mr. Beecher, brought for the purpose to Brooklyn. The list of leading subscribers for the project carries the mind strangely back to the old days when every Sunday morning the ferry boats from New York dropped at the foot of Fulton street hundreds of people who climbed the steep hill to Columbia Heights on their way to Beecher's church. The little hill is so steep that wagons seldom climb it; grass now grows between the stones, and it is lined on both sides by gloomy tenements until at the top the character of the street suddenly changes, and we come to the Brooklyn that Beecher loved.

The statue of Beecher in front of Brooklyn Borough hall, contemptuously turning its back upon the approaching pilgrim and gazing at the old aldermanic chamber, is one of the city's chief art treasures, an admirable portrait. The new memorial will doubtless flower into some equally fine work of art in its honor.

It will be a surprise to old boys who have read "Bugged Dick" and other Horatio Alger books that there never were any "Tombs" in New York, aren't now and never will be.

When the city prison was built some antiquarian was enamored of Egyptian architecture, and pre-arranged upon the city fathers to erect at the gates of the prison a good reduced imitation of the lotus-columned entrance to the temple of Karnak. Appropriate, too, it proved. The gloomy portals made men shudder upon first seeing them—not without reason, for strange things were done behind the impressive centuries-old looking mask. I have a friend, an old Herald reporter, who once got himself thrust into jail for the purpose of exposing wrongs therein, and who tells of playing 25-cent a game in a comfortable room and watching through the window two policemen arrest some boys for pitching pennies in a street.

Centuries old the prison looked, even while, like most things in New York, it was really young. When the old jail was outgrown and the building of a new one was decided upon some enthusiasts with no sense of humor proposed that the front should be taken down, stone by stone, and re-erected in Central park as a monument to somebody or something, so as not to waste it. What a joke in stone that would have been!

As different from the old jail a light from darkness is the new. And in the courtrooms adjoining some of the finest paintings in New York may be seen, put there by admirable artists working under direction of a Municipal Art society which is leaving its impress upon the city. Under its influence New York is spending \$6,000,000 upon a Hall of Records, to be a monument of public generosity and an ideal of architectural beauty. The appellate court building, up at Madison square, is a gem in miniature, and this, too, is adorned with exquisite wall paintings and appropriate statuary.

Mr. Langtry Here Again.

The coming of Mrs. Langtry and the birth of a fine baby, who will be known in Wall Street in 1925 as Henry Clews III, are curiously connected.

When Mrs. Langtry was here nearly 20 years ago the infatuation for her of Freddy Gebhardt was common talk. The young man, then prominent in society, accompanied her everywhere on her theatrical tour of the country and was the subject of more talk in hotel lobbies than Mrs. Langtry's considerable talents or her formal type of beauty.

In time Gebhardt got over it. He was a magnificent fellow physically, tall and strong and handsome, and he easily induced a pretty Baltimore girl of good family, a Morris, to marry him. Then he proceeded to lead a pretty rapid pace, hitting the ground only in high places, and occasionally indebted to the invention of the more ingenious of the two Mr. Keely's. After seven years of wedded bliss Mrs. Gebhardt secured a divorce in Dakota, and doubtless reasoning that seven such years "didn't count" promptly married a man at least that much younger than herself—the excessively young Mr. Henry Clews, second, to be precise. Society had not quite stopped occasional gossip about this romantic marriage a year ago when the baby arrived to bear the financial magnate's name for another generation.

Mrs. Langtry also has had her marital adventures. As Mrs. de Lathe she has a husband much younger than herself, a good fellow in his way, as was Langtry before him. De Lathe went to the law and was bravely enough. Of late Mrs. Langtry has given up the friendship of men of the Abington kind type and is more quiet in her tastes. Her art has not much changed since her last appearance in America. It is still what it was when 20 years and more ago I watched her amateurish "Rosand," the work of a woman of talent and adaptability, not a born actress. She has, of course, improved. But compare her, either as to beauty or graces, with Mrs. Pat Campbell, who is a born actress if there was ever one—and what a difference!

OWEN LANGDON.



The Hotel Langham—To Be Torn Down.

Vanderbilts were erecting the first of their great palaces, Mr. Gould remarked with usual caution: "When the mob comes up the avenue to smash rich men's houses, I don't want 'em to know which is mine." Here Helen Gould now lives; here she received the refugees from the terrible Hotel Windsor fire just across the street.

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**An Announcement.**  
To the voters of the counties of Oneida, Vilas, Lincoln and Marathon:  
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of circuit judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, Wisconsin, comprising the counties above named, at the spring election to be held in April of this year.  
If elected, it will be my constant endeavor to discharge the duties of the office efficiently and impartially.  
Wausau, Wisconsin, Jan. 27, 1901.  
ELMER L. BUMP.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

LAKE REGION LAND CO.

**Rhinolander, Wis.**

**Killed a Gray Wolf.**  
Frank C. Sutherland, a Stevens Point woodman employed in (Haw) Hodgdon's camp in the town of Newbold shot and instantly killed a wolf yesterday afternoon while hunting rabbits near the camp. He shot the animal, a yearling, through the heart with a .22 calibre rifle, killing it instantly. He brought the head and kept here today and will claim the bounty offered by the county for the heads of wolves. Sutherland said that in his travels through the woods he came across the skins of two deer, both of which had evidently been killed and devoured by wolves.

LAN

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above-described lands are requested to  
their claims in the office on or before the  
day of March, 1902. JOHN W. MASON,  
Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of February, 1907.

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## OLD GOA THE GOLDEN

ITS SITE IS NOW ONLY A VAST AND GRASSY TOMB.

The Once Splendid Portuguese City in India a magnificent wilderness. Its Masterpiece of Art the Tomb of St. Francis Xavier.

It was said that during the prosperous times of the Portuguese in India Goa could not have been a place of iron in any merchant's house, but all gold and silver. They collected immense quantities of the precious metals and used to make pieces of workmanship in them for exportation. The very soldiers enriched themselves by commerce.

But then at last came the legislation, which celebrated its terrible and deadly rites with more fervor and vehemence at Goa than in any other place. Religious persecution, pestilence and wars with the Dutch, disturbances arising from an unsettled government, and, above all, the slow but sure workings of the shortsighted policy of the Portuguese in intermarrying and identifying themselves with the Hindus of the lowest caste, made for fall as rapid as for rise was sudden and prodigious.

In less than a century and a half after its fall the city of Goa had departed forever. The inhabitants fled before the deadly fever which soon fastened upon the deserted precincts of the city, and in 1758 the theory transferred his headquarters from the ancient capital to Panaji, about eight miles distant. Soon afterwards the religious orders were expelled, leaving their magnificent convents and churches all but utterly deserted, and the legislation was suppressed upon the recommendation of the British government.

The place is now a grassy tomb with domes. But still the firm and well built canyons of this golden city and its molding splendors are reminiscent of echoing pageants and the tramp of armies which once sounded there. As we tread the ancient wharf, a long, broad road, lined with a double row of trees and fringed with stone, a more suggestive scene of desolation can hardly be conceived. Everything around terms with melancholy associations, the very rustlings of the trees and murmur of the waves sound like a dirge for the departed grandeur of a city.

Towering above a mass of ruins a solitary gateway flanks the entrance to the Strada Diretta, the Straight street, so called because almost all the streets in old Goa are laid out in curvilinear form. It was through this portal surrounded by the figures of St. Catherine and Vasco da Gama that the newly appointed viceroys of Goa passed in triumphal procession to the palace.

Beyond the gate a level road, once a populous thoroughfare, leads to the Terra di Saluata, a large square fronting the Municipal or Cathedral of St. Catherine, who became the patron saint of Goa when the place was captured by Albuquerque on the day of her festival. Graves of excommunicated and mangled bodies now litter the ground once covered by troops of horse. The wealth, the busy life and the luxury of the old place are dead. Kites and crows infect the crumbling walls which once resounded with the banquet and the dance, and march but a few old monks and nuns keep vigil amid its desolation today.

But Goa possesses one treasure of great interest. This is the tomb of Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit missionary to the east. It is to be found in the Church of San Jesus. It is a masterpiece of art which is left to all but the casual visitors to old Goa. Some have ventured to suggest that no other mausoleum in India or even in Asia except the Taj Mahal can equal it. It is built of rich marble of variegated colors. The lowest stage is of red and purple jasper and Carrara alabaster adorned with statues and cherubs. The middle stage is of green and yellow jasper decorated with beautiful bronze plates representing incidents in the life of the saint. The highest of the three stages is surrounded by a lovely railing of red jasper marked with white spots, the adornments being figures of angels, while its middle portion is graced with columns elegantly carved, whose intervening spaces are surmounted by arches showing further incidents in the life of the saint. The friezes of the four lateral columns are of black stone and the pillars of yellow jasper. Surmounting this last stage lies the coffin overlaid with silver, a gorgeous receptacle embellished with many exquisite specimens of relief work. Lumps of silver depending around complete the adornment of the shrine. It is a worthy relic of Goa's departed glory.

The tomb of the Augustinian convent still rises farth its vesper peak above this old city of ghosts, and it is impossible to forget the effect of the deep, mournful notes as they strike upon the ear. Never was heard a more beautiful or more sadly musical sound than that which calls in rain from the tower of the Augustinians to the forsaken and solitary city.

It is all summed up in the eloquent apostrophe of Flaubert: "Oua the golden exists no more; Goa, where the aged Da Gama closed his plumes life; Goa, where the immortal Camoes sang and suffered. It is now but a vast and gray tomb, and it seems as if its thin and gloomy population of priests and friars were only spared to chant requiems for its departed souls."—St. James Gazette.

She Had a Winking Way. Nodd—Come around to my house to night and play poker. Todd—Who is going to be there? Just my wife. "I'm afraid I can't do it, old man."

English Nationalism. In the rainy days of the French monarchy sumptuous entertainments of royalty were not uncommon. To entertain a queen for a week the Comte d'Artois rebuilt, rearranged and refurnished his castle from threshold to turret, employing 300 workmen day and night. The Marshal de Soult received Louis XV. at the cost of a day and night at a cost of 650,000. "I hear," said the majesty to the marshal, who owed millions, "that you are in debt." "I will inquire of my steward and inform your majesty," replied the host, hiding a yawn behind his hand.

## MISSISSIPPI ROUSTABOUTS.

They Are Travelers, Nomads, Anticrats, Men of Leisure.

The black steamboat roustabout of the Mississippi is as much part and parcel of the river as is the water and quite as necessary. There is an impression that the roustabout is a much abused individual, an inclination to class him along with the slave-like circus hand. This is wholly wrong. The roustabout is traveler, nomad, anticrat, man of leisure. He is little seen on the upper river, but in St. Louis, Memphis and Orleans there are enough of him to man five times as many boats as touch at those ports. Yet lower river packets have trouble in shipping full crews of the blacks. They are compelled to ship for each trip separately, because it does not please the rouster to take more than one trip in a month. The balance of the time he plays gentleman of affluence. On the Memphis levee I listened to a group of the brawny fellows as they lolled with in the shade of a freight pile. Not one was there who had not visited at some time every point in the Mississippi valley at which the steamboat calls. They were equally at home in Pittsburgh or Orleans, Little Rock or Chattanooga.

In summer the rousters are fairly willing to work, though they exercise fine discrimination in the matter of boats, but in the fall, when steamers are plentiful and labor scarce, they become exceedingly coy. They do not gather around the hiring mate then. He has to come to them. They regard coldly the average monthly wage, \$44. They ask for \$50 and even for \$60, and they get it. If they hold a grudge against the mate of a boat, they demand his discharge and get that too.

But the moment, summer or winter, that the roustabout steps upon a steamer's forecastle his hours of ease are done. He works day and night, a sort of work no white man could stand for even twelve hours. He sleeps at odd minutes between landings sprawled on deck or cotton bale. He wears shirt—usually—trousers and shoes and finds them burdensome. He lays aside his powers of sight and reasoning, retains only ears and muscles and becomes a powerful machine, answering to the slightest inclination of a mate's will.—Wills Gibson in Scribner's.

## SOUTHERN SUPERSTITIONS.

If you kill frogs, your cows will "go dry."

Tickling a baby will cause the child to stutter.

To throw hair combings out of the window is bad luck.

To thank a person for coming your hair will bring bad luck.

No person who touches a dead body will be haunted by its spirit.

Cut a dog's "dew claws" and it will not die from poisonous snake bite.

To kill a ghost it must be shot with a bullet made of a silver quarter dollar.

To dream of a live snake means enemies at large; of a dead snake enemies dead or powerless.

To dream of unbroken eggs signifies trouble to come; if the eggs are broken, the trouble is past.

If you loast of your good health, you will immediately with your fat or you will become sick.

To cut a baby's finger nails will deform it. If the child is a month old, it will cause it to have fits.

To allow a child to look into a mirror before it is a month old will cause it to have trouble in feeding.

A child will have a nature and disposition similar to those of the person who first takes it out of doors.

To hear a screech owl is bad luck. To prevent hearing its cry turn the pockets inside out and set the shoe sides upward.

## A Strange With English.

American tourists abroad often comment upon the literal translation into English of notions in foreign languages. The well meant efforts of landlords and others to convey in the language of the visitor the meaning of the native often produce laughable results. A Washington citizen found this notice posted in his room in an Alpine hotel: "Mistars, the venerable roypagers are earnestly requested not to take clothes of the bed to see the sun rise for the color changes."—Washington Star.

## Our Paper Money.

The man who is ever ready to bet on anything said suddenly to a group of members of the club, "I'll bet a case of catnip to a bottle of curry powder that there isn't a man in the party that can name the denominations of United States paper money." All lost, and all were slushed when he mentioned \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most men are unaccustomed to handling notes above \$100, and few ever saw one of \$10,000.—New York Press.

## Food Alters Animals.

It is surprising how circumstances alter animals. The savages of the Amazon region feed the common green parrot for generations with the fat of certain fishes, thus causing it to become beautifully variegated with red and yellow feathers. In like manner the natives of the Malay archipelago, by a process of feeding, change the talkative key into the gorgeous king lory.

## The Manager Restless It.

"There is something elevating in music," said the artist.

"Yes," answered the manager. "Music certainly has the effect of stimulating kiffy ideals as to salary."—Washington Star.

## It was to combat and expose quacks and foods that laughter was invented.—Thackeray.

## He Asked Amlie.

"What's the trouble, my boy?" queried the minister of a young member of his flock. "You look sad."

"And I feel sad," replied the young man. "I asked Miss Silvester to be my wife, and she declined the honor."

"That's too bad," said the parson. "But it's in accord with the Scriptures, which says, 'Ye asked and received not because ye asked amiss.'"

"Well, what would you advise me to do?" queried the youth.

"Next time ask a widow," replied the good man, with a suspicious twinkle in his eye.—Chicago News.

## TEA ROOY CARVINGS.

Fantastic Wooden Objects That Are Fashioned in the Orient.

The fantastic wooden objects which come from the far east and are known as tea rooy carvings have long been the basis of a prosperous industry in the populous city of Fuchan. Strictly speaking, the name is a misnomer. Some of the carvings are made from old iron roots and tea trunks, but the vast majority, nine-tenths at least, are made from the roots and trunks of hardwood trees.

The carvings are almost invariably made in two parts, a pedestal and one or more human figures fitted to the latter by pegs and holes. The former is made from a root and the latter from a trunk. The roots are selected with considerable care. They must be comparatively free from dry rot, decay and worm holes and must possess a rude symmetry. They are cleaned, scrubbed and scraped and sawed to about the desired size; then the artist with chisel, gouge, knife and pinchers removes rootlets and roots until the figure is completed.

The simplest design is a three lepped pedestal, of which the base is a rough cylinder of wens and knobs. Any number of legs may be used. A curious specimen seen by the writer in the Grand hotel, Yokohama, has fifty legs, while the body has been so treated as to suggest a honey combbed. A second type of pedestal is the rous-broom. A third type is an animal form, such as the buffalo, tiger, unicorn, elephant or dragon.

Nearly always the chisel is guided by humor or satire. If it be a saint who is depicted, the look of piety or suffering is replaced by a look of drunken grimace; if it be a warrior, every limb and muscle is molded so as to suggest decrepitude or a desire to run away. Quang Ti, the invincible soldier prince, is frequently portrayed standing on one leg, with the other extended like a professional rope balancer.—New York Post.

## WATERFALLS IN JAPAN.

They Are Almost Centuries And Are Used as Shrines.

The waterfalls of Japan are almost countless. There is one at every turn, and where there was not one in the beginning the Japs have made one, for it is their passion. Every little garden has a fall or two, and it would not be considered a garden at all without it. There are many very beautiful ones in various parts of the country, and they are all of them shrines visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. They do not pray to them as to a statue of Buddha; but they first pass up a little paper prayer on a convenient rock and then sit down in rapt attention and gaze at the falling water for hours, taking an occasional cup of tea at a little tea-house which always stands close at hand.

The Japs are great at making pilgrimages anyway. When a man has reached the age of forty-five, he is supposed to have raised a family which will in the future take care of him. About the first thing he does on retiring is to start on a series of pilgrimages. Sometimes he joins a band of fellow pilgrims, or, if comparatively wealthy, he sometimes takes his wife and a minor child and makes the pilgrimages by himself. These pilgrim lands can always be seen moving about the country. They carry little banners with the name of their city and district marked on them, and when they have received good entertainment at a tea-house or hotel they hang one of their banners up in a conspicuous place as a testimonial. Often a band of pilgrims will travel from one end of the country to the other, visiting every temple and waterfall in the land.

## FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

From a twenty-year-old mulberry tree 215 pounds of berries have been picked in a year.

String beans may be obtained during the entire summer by planting once a month for successive supplies.

Some trees are much more unfavorable to the growth of plants beneath them than are others. The worst are the pear and the ash.

Whenever water is given to pot plants enough should be used thoughtfully to wet the soil around the roots. More sprinkling of the surface does little good.

The next time you have a bouquet of flowers to keep add a very little camphor to the water in the vase and see how much longer its freshness will be retained.

One of the most satisfactory plants for house culture is the yellow oxalis. It will blossom freely if given sun and water, and its bronze-tinted foliage sets off its pretty yellow bloom rarely.

## Peppermint For Sleeplessness.

A physician declares that he finds peppermint water an efficient remedy for sleeplessness. This is a very simple cure, and it will not bring forth from the organs of professional opinion any declaration of unsuccess. It is added that a mixture of spirits of chloroform and peppermint water given in hot water to the victim of insomnia will produce sleep, but perhaps in the case of the administration of chloroform water may claim a decided share in relieving the trouble. It is at least easy to try peppermint water, and the theory of its action is believed to be founded on its effect in withdrawing blood from the brain by attracting a fuller flow to the stomach.

## Where He Located.

Stuffer (at the end of Simpkins' laid—) You know, I can't find my overcoat anywhere.

Simpkins—Have you looked in the refreshment room?

Stuffer—Why, no? How could it be in there?

Simpkins—You haven't been anywhere else during the evening, have you?

## Fate's Injustice.

Necash (discussing)—The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. Friend—What's wrong now?

Necash—Miss Fulpurse has refused me and is going to marry Mr. Coupon.—New York Weekly.

## If you are fat, be good natured. The people just naturally expect it.—Atchison Globe.

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## TRAPPING ERMINE.

Different Methods For the Full Grown and Baby Animals.

The colder the climate the finer the fur, says the author of "The Greatest Fur Company of the World" in Frank Leslie's Magazine, and the difficulties of obtaining the rare furs are many. Ermine is at its best when the cold is most intense, the tawny weasel coat turning from tawny to yellow, from yellow to cream and then to snow white according to the latitude and the season.

For, lynx, marten, otter and bear the trapper can take with steel traps of a size varying with the game or even with the elusivity but efficient deadfall, but the ermine, the fur of which is as easily damaged as the finest gauze, must be handled differently.

The hunter going the rounds of his traps has noted curious tiny tracks like the dots and dashes of the telegraphic alphabet. Here are little points slurring into one another in a dash; there a dead stop, where the quick alert stoat has paused, with leady eyes alert, for snowbird or rabbit; here, again, a clear blank on the snow, where the crafty little forger has slipped below the light surface and wriggled forward like a snake, to dart up with a plunge of his fangs into the heart blood of the unwary snow bunting.

From the length of the leaps the trapper judges the size of the ermine. The full grown ermine has hair too coarse to be damaged by a snare. If, therefore, the tracks indicate a full grown animal, the trapper suspends the nose of a lured twice or wire across the runway from a bent twig, which, when released, springs upward with a jerk that lifts the ermine off the ground and strangles it.

If the tracks are like the points of a baby's fingers, close and small, the trapper hopes to capture a pet fit for a chrome clock. Perfect fur would be marred by the twice snare, so the trapper devises as cunning a death for the ermine as the ermine devises when it darts up through the snow and fixes its sparkling teeth in the throat of a rabbit. First he smears his hunting knife with grease; then he lays it across the track. The little ermine comes trotting in dots and dashes and paltos and dices to the knife. The knife is frosted like ice. Ice the ermine has licked, so he licks the knife. But, alas, for the resemblance between ice and steel! Ice turns to water under the warm tongue; steel turns to fire that blisters and holds the foolish little stoat by his inquisitive tongue, a hopeless prisoner, until the trapper comes.

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